

Types and Meanings of Adjuncts in Short Story a Tale of Two Jackets

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This study is particularly pointed at distinguishing the shapes of aides and the implications they carry. In arrange to analyze the information, the descriptive-qualitative approach was connected in this inquire. The data are sentenced, which contain adverbials working as aides, and they were taken from a brief story entitled *A Story of Two Jackets*, published by Really Learn English (2016). They were collected through library research and, after that, displayed casually by giving a few cases and elaboration. There are a few essential focuses that can be concluded based on the result of the analysis. First, adjuncts may appear in several sentences. The adjunct phrases found in this short story are adverb phrases and prepositional phrases. Second, the researcher found that there are different meanings of the adjuncts found in the short story. Adjuncts that denote the process have the purpose of the manner. Adjuncts that mean the process have the purpose of the manner. Adjuncts of time have a sense of time position. Adjuncts that indicate space or location has the meaning of position and distance.

Keywords: adjunct, adverbial, short story

INTRODUCTION

A sentence is the most significant grammatical component in words. It conveys the full thought-a statement, questioning, control, or exclamation. According to Stern (2003: 121), sentences are complete units of language which, in meaning, make sense on their own. In writing, this is a unit that starts with a capital letter and ends by a period, question mark, exclamation mark, or ellipsis. Grammatically, a sentence can be analyzed based on its sentence elements. Then the structure of

the composition sentence element consists of units that can be called parts of speech. Based on the elements, sentences can be classified into five parts. They are Subject (S), Verb (V), Complementary (C), Object (O) and Adverbial (A). All the English parts of speech are used to create a sentence. Among all of part of speech, adverbial seems to be unique. When we need to make knowledge about how, when, where, or to what degree something has happened, you will have the adverbial. Some adverbials are members of this set of languages named adverb, but adverbials are not accessorially only single words. They may also take speech group, prepositional idioms, or even class. They exist sometimes-called adjuncts.

Anderson In linguistic, the adjunct is the optional or structurally dispensable, the portion of the term, section, or expression that, if removed or disposed, it would not otherwise affect the remainder of the sentence. Adjuncts are a kind of adverbials and sentence components, which change the condition or the action word and pass on additional snippets of data. Adjunct is one type of adverbials, which is integrated within the sentence structure, and thus, it possesses the characteristics of adverbials. In a sentence, adjuncts can be either optional or obligatory. An adjunct can be a single word, a phrase, or an entire clause (Spasić, Babić-Antić, & Spasić-Stojković, 2015). Quirk et al. divide adverbials based on their grammatical function into four classes: adjuncts, subjuncts, disjuncts, and conjuncts (1985, 503). Biber et al. disagree with this classification of adverbials. Although they use similar criteria, they suggest dividing adverbials into only three groups, which are circumstance adverbials, stance adverbials, and linking adverbials (1999, 762 – 765). In further comparison, Huddleston et al. agree neither with Quirk et al. nor Biber et al. They classify all adverbials only as various adjuncts. The classification includes many categories of adjuncts, such as adjuncts of time, manner, location, frequency, degree, reason, purpose and result, modal adjuncts, speech-act related, evaluative, and connective adjuncts (2002, 665 – 666).

METHOD(S)

The research method carried out in this take a look at changed into the qualitative technique. The research of the records has been proven descriptively by the usage of words in place of displaying numerical analysis. Four sets were carried out in scripting this article, figuring out the source of this record, accumulating the statistic, studying the information, and presenting the result of the analysis.

It is essential to think about the sources on which to base and affirm the research and discoveries. In this article, the data source is the short story entitled *The Tale of Two Jackets* published by Really Learn English. The data are sentenced, which contain adverbials working as an adjunct. This short story was published in 2016. This short story was chosen because there are different types of adjuncts to be analyzed. Besides, the language used in this short story is natural to be understood.

After figuring out the source, the next stage was accumulating the data. Accumulating data implies assembling all the information in one spot so that it can be effectively analyzed. Library research was the strategy used to gather the information in this study. It was done by reading the article and denoting the sentence, which contains adverbials working as linking adjuncts. The next stage was note-taking, where the sentences containing adverbials working as extra were recorded into a list, and afterward, they were sorted dependent on their types and meaning.

After all, information was gathered and ordered; at that point, they were analyzed one by one dependent on the theories implied. There were at least two examples for every type found. Some explanation was also given on each sample to analyze the information. The last stage was presenting the result of the analysis. Since the data was explained by using the sentence, the presenting technique applied was an informal method.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The term ‘adjunct’ is exceptionally complex since different firms can organize it. The realizations of adjuncts are comparative as adverbials. It implies that adjuncts within the frame of state do exist. Adjuncts are elements of a sentence that utilized be expound on other words or phrases in a sentence. In conjunction with subjects, verbs, objects, and complements, adjuncts are one of the five fundamental components of the structure of the clause. Adjuncts are usually adverbs or adverbial that help modify and improve the setting of the verb within the sentence. There are many types of adjuncts, as has been mentioned before. However, this article will only focus on the discussion about adjuncts of manner, time, and place.

Adjuncts of Manner

Adverbials can be considered as adjuncts if they can get a response to some preferred question, and one among them is ‘*how?*’ question. In any occasion, the question ‘*how?*’ denotes the verb of the sentence. Adjuncts that might be related to the verb of the sentence are known as adjuncts of manner. Adjuncts of manner suggest the way which is taken by the subject of the verb toward the motion represented the verb itself. Generally, adjuncts of manner may be elicited with the aid of ‘*how?*’ question. It refers to how something happens. Here are some examples of adjuncts of manner from the short story.

1. He *quickly crosses* the street. (Paragraph 2)
2. We *accidentally* swapped jackets at the pub earlier. (Paragraph 28)

Semantically, adjunct quickly, for example (1), is considered as an adjunct of manner. Since it indicates the action described by the verb ‘crosses’ is done. Naturally, it is the attitude that is expressed through the subject in the direction of the motion. According to the context, this adjunct may respond to the question ‘*how does the subject cross the street?*’ thus, it contains the

meaning of manner.

The component of adjunct of manner is likewise applied in example (2). Developed by adverb phrase, adjunct '*accidentally*' likewise has a place with process adjunct as it gives more insights concerning how the action word '*swapped*' is finished. Quickly stated, it shows the attitude of the subject toward this action word. Responding to the question '*how did the subject swap jackets at the pub earlier?*' adjunct '*accidentally*' can be summarized 'in an accidental manner'.

Adjuncts of Time

Adjuncts of time find occasion and states in time or determine their duration or frequency. Adjuncts of time elicited by the question *when* (time position and time relationship), *(for) how long* (time duration), or *how often* (time-frequency) (Hasselgård 2010:25). Duration adjuncts show a time frame, either by meaning the entire time frame or by expressing the start or its finish. Adjuncts of time-frequency show the frequency with which the activity signified by the action word happens. Here are some examples of adjuncts of time:

3. "Wait, I was at the pub like *two hours ago*." (Paragraph 31)
4. He has an early flight back to New York *in the morning*. (Paragraph 1)

It can be indicated that adjunct *two hours ago*, in example (3), refer a time term as there is time frame that can be estimated. The starting point of the measurement begins expressed by adjunct *two hours ago*. Meanwhile, the estimation considered to end is shown from the current time when the subject start is speaking. Furthermore, adjunct *two hours ago* can be the answer to the question '*when the subject was at the pub?*' according to the sentence.

In example (4), there is an adjunct *in the morning*. It is considered as adjunct of time. According to the context of the sentence, it shows time position. It provides when the event will occur. Additionally, adjunct *in the morning* can be the answer to the question '*when the subject has a flight back to New York?*' based on the context of the sentence.

Adjuncts of Space

Adjuncts of space indicate position, distance or location. It means that adjuncts of place can be elicited by '*where*' question. Distance adjuncts refer to the spatial extent and answer the question '*how far*' (Hasselgård 2010:24). Distance adjunct also alludes to spatial degree and answer the inquiry '*how far*'. Here are some examples of adjuncts of space:

5. Andrew walks *to the bar*. (Paragraph 3)
6. And sees that her house is only *a few blocks away*. (Paragraph 7)

In example (5), the action word '*walks*' demonstrates the presence of movement. This

action word is then followed by an adjunct *'to the bar,'* which is indicated a particular area. Accordingly, there is a locational detail in this example. Furthermore, according to the context of the sentence, adjunct *'to the bar'* can be the answer to question *'where does Andrew walk?'*

In example (6), adjunct *a few blocks away* consist of an estimating unit *'block'* and *'away'* which gives insight regarding spatial aspect, and the number, for this situation *'a few,'* to portray the specific position of the subject. This adverbial is completely coordinate inside the sentence structure for it can be the answer of the question *'where'* to show the place. Aside from noting the *'where'* question, it can likewise be evoked by *'how far'* which is explicitly indicate distance.

CONCLUSIONS

The Based on the result of the analysis, there are two essential points that can be concluded. First, adjuncts may appear in several sentences. The adjunct phrases found in this short story are adverb phrases and prepositional phrases. Second, the researchers found that there are different meanings of the adjuncts found in the short story. Adjuncts that denote the process have the purpose of the manner. Adjuncts of time have a sense of time position. Adjuncts that indicate space or location has the meaning of position and distance.

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